

THE IDEAL IS THE REAL.

God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for his power to make practical.

Men take the pure ideals of their souls
And look them out as stars
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day.
So countenances set current in their lives,
And as they give for bread,
And starveling and faintly, they walk
Through life among the dead,
Though never yet was pure ideal
Too fair for them to make their Real!

The thoughts of beauty dwelling on my soul
Are glorious Heaven-glens,
And God's eternal truth has filled deep
In all man's lofty dreams
In thought's still world, some brother-tie which
binds
The Planets, Kepler saw;
And, through long years, he searched the spheres,
And there
He found the answering law.
Men said he sought a wild ideal;
The stars made answer: "It is Real!"

Aye, Daniel Howard, all the crowned ones
That star-like, gleam through time,
Lived boldly out before the cloven sun,
Their utmost thoughts sublime!
They knew would quicken men
And deeds begetting the new faith trust
They dared to practice them;
Till they who mocked their young ideal,
In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like "shapes of light,"
Came bearing prophecy:
And nature's tongue, from 'twining stars
Teach loving faith to thee
Fear not to build those airy in the heights
Where golden splendours lay,
And trust thyself into the utmost soul,
In simple faith always,
And God will make divinely Real
The highest form of thine ideal.

A. P.

Discovery of New Farms.

Lawyers have known for a long time, that a landholder owned ever so far down below the surface. But farmers never have seemed to suspect, that their deeds gave them any right to more than about six inches of the surface. Nobody hardly has thought of looking deeper than that, except the diggers of gold and water. We have all heard of the classics being covered over by the prosy homilies of the monks of the Middle Ages; in consequence of which generations have been content with the comparatively worthless surface parchments, in ignorance of the rich deposit beneath. Our agriculturists have had a similar experience, till now, when the sub-soil plow is revealing to them treasure before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace now with those of the sky, and a new earth is opened to the cultivator as a new heaven is to the astronomer. The following conversation at the Farmer's Club, cut from the New Yorker, brings some information of the news:

DR. UNDERHILL.—I omitted speaking of another great source of phosphate of lime, and that is one which some few farmers have hit upon. I mean that part of the farm which lies six inches deep under the farm. There, since the deluge, lies undisturbed, the fertilizer, usually hard. Roots of the grains and annuals cannot penetrate it. There it is, and has been accumulating for thousands of years, insoluble except when roots apply themselves to it. Not one farmer in ten ever plows deeper than ten inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below—it is too hard. He cannot afford to buy guano or bone, but he can afford a sub-soil plow. Let him go down sixteen inches into his good farm below, and he may have a new farm good for fifteen years to come. I thought until this year that my loose sandy, gravelly land wanted sub-soiling! It is so very loose, that I almost wade in it. But nevertheless, this year I have sub-soiled twelve to fourteen inches deep, and my corn, that tillage has given me a double crop. I found the bottom of my very loose top soil hard packed; and the animal plants could not put their roots through it. My double crop has succeeded in spite of a very severe drouth. I have for many years, always plowed to the depth of from eight to ten inches, but this year I have resorted to the farm which lies under mine successfully.

DR. CUREN.—It is necessary to sub-soil every year?

DR. UNDERHILL.—I think not; but I mean to sub-soil every acre I cultivate at all. It operates also as a drainer. It also receives the fertilizer from the atmosphere. The first store of manure is our earth; the second one is our atmosphere. That from the latter enters the earth by means of dew and rains—by dew even in times of drouth—when a deep tilled soil can take it in, while a shallow one cannot. Up to this day the shallow work prevails. Nineteen out of twenty farms are so abused.

A farmer who can neither buy books nor attend Farmer's Clubs can nevertheless plow deep. Let him try it, and if he fails let him come to this Club and tell us so.

All will agree, that if there's one character more hateful than another on earth, it is the slanderer. It is provoked by virtue—it is excited by wealth, beauty, displeasure and merit—exactly as envy, what is it? Let the slanderer or shamer; let him look into his own ill heart for a reply.

An old gentleman who has dabbled all his life in statistics, says he never heard of more than one woman who loved her life. He accounts for this, by the singular fact of one of the questions on every insurance paper being—“What is your age?”

BENTON ON THE CURRENCY.

Ex-Senator Benton made a speech in St. Louis County, on the 27th of July, in which he spoke as follows upon paper currency, as reported in the St. Louis Union:

The ex-Senator dwelt largely upon Bogus paper money. He said they had all heard of Bogus pewter money, made of tin and pewter, and whitened with silver; it was very bad; but Bogus paper money was worse than the pewter. If decomposed, and separated into its constituent parts, the pewter dollar might have still some value; the tin part, where a man got a handful of them, might make a tin cup; and the pewter part, in the like case, might make a pewter spoon; and so have some value. But the Bogus paper admitted of no such utility in its decomposition; for its separation of parts would show it to be composed of nothing but lamp black and rags, fit for nothing. It was worse than Cairo, because it was so far from home; and worse than *morus multicaulis*, once as much praised as Bogus money, and then as worthless, but not quite, as the cows could eat the leaves of the *morus*, but neither man nor beast could eat or use the lamp black and rags of which the Bogus paper money was made.

He had understood that two of the largest property holders in St. Louis, (Colonel Brant and Col. O'Fallon,) refused to touch this vagabond trash, which like real vagabonds shovled from parish to parish was now showered upon the people in Missouri. If so, it was noble conduct on their part, and gave an example which every farmer and laborer should follow. There was law against it now; but the legislature should make a new one; and in the mean time every citizen should make a law for himself, not to touch it.

The ex-Senator gave a description of Bogus paper money, of which he said, the quantity was now becoming alarmingly great in the country, and of which the catastrophe was soon to be dreaded. It was manufactured in Connecticut, New York, and other far distant places, and imported into Missouri for distribution among the laboring people; and some of it was manufactured at St. Louis, but made payable a thousand miles off. It was all small—one dollar and upwards, but not far upwards—and all intended for the laborers and market people. Of course it was all a cheat, and intended to be worn out and lost in the hands of the poor people. He said it was the duty of all public men, and of all the newspapers, to sound the alarm, and put the country on its guard against the impending dangers; but he said the Whigs were in favor of paper money, and the Anties also, at least all that part of them which were “softs” in the time of Cairo and other Illinois notes. Of the newspapers most of them were silent, but there was one which “cried aloud and spared not”; it was the German paper in St. Louis, the *Anzeiger des Westens*. It was doing its part in this great impending danger.

He said elect the whole democratic county ticket if you wish this vagabond currency to be driven out of our parish; for the love of paper money and a hatred of gold and silver is a Whig principle; and the democracy alone to be relied upon for protecting hard money against lamp-black and rags.

The Seythian philosopher had said that laws were like cob-webs, which caught the weak flies and let the strong ones go through. So of the law here against small paper money. The millenary breaks through it. A law is wanted which will catch the big flies; and the democracy, he repeated, were the only reliable dependence for that law.

The ex-Senator said he was a hard money man, and had been so all his life, and was the restorer of the gold currency, and got ridicule enough from the Whigs and their cousins the “softs,” when he attempted it. He was called the “gold humbug”; and not only newspapers and small orators were employed in ridiculing him, but the gold currency itself was parodied in profuse emissions of copper and brass, made in imitation of gold coin, and covered with degrading inscriptions. He exhibited one of these imitations, dated in 1837, and inscribed, “Bentonian currency;” “the better currency;” “Benton mint drop;” with the figure of the who's hog on the reverse side. Such, he said, was the enmity of the U. S. Bank Whigs, and their cousins the “softs,” to the gold currency when he revived it, and to him for reviving it. This enmity was still the same, though exhibited in a different form. They attempt to expel gold and make it an article for exportation and sale in Europe, by importing paper money and putting into circulation here. Gold and silver will not remain long where paper money is tolerated. Paper will drive it away; then the paper will fall of itself; then there will be no money of any kind in the country, but plenty of distress, and plenty of work for marauders, sheriffs and constables. He was for driving away vagabond paper, and saving gold and silver. The farmers have no occasion for any paper, and should avoid it all, even the notes of the Bank of Missouri and its branches, which was a prostitute political machine, rotten to the core.

THE MAINE LAW.

As numerous petitions are being presented to the Legislature for the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, we publish the following digest of its stringent provisions:

Sec. 1. No person to be allowed to MANUFACTURE or SELL any spirituous or mixed liquors except as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Suitable agents to be appointed to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes ONLY, and to receive reasonable compensation therefor.

Sec. 3. Such agent to receive certificate of authority and to execute a bond in the penal sum of \$500.

Sec. 4. Any person by himself or servant who shall sell intoxicating or mixed liquors in violation of this act, shall pay for first conviction \$10, and stand committed till paid; for second \$20, and stand committed till paid; and for the third subsequent conviction he shall pay \$20 and pay the costs of prosecutions (payable in all cases) and shall be imprisoned in the Common Jail not less than three or more than six months. Any clerk or servant who violates the law to suffer the same penalty, with stringent provisions against taking the benefit of insolvent acts, &c.

Sec. 5. Penalties to be received before any magistrate of the county, and to go to the Poor Fund. And if any one of the Selectmen or Board of Aldermen endorse their approval of the commencement of suit, the defendant shall in no event recover any costs.

Sec. 6. No appeal shall be allowed unless the appellant recognize himself and two good sureties in the sum of \$100, to prosecute his appeal, pay costs, penalties, &c., if awarded against him. And shall also give a bond with two other good sureties that he will not during the pendency of the appeal violate any of the provisions of this act! In the event of a FINAL conviction before a Jury the defendant shall pay and suffer double the amount of fines, penalties, and imprisonment named in the first instance! The above bonds to be given within twenty-four hours or not be allowed.

Sec. 7. The Mayor and Aldermen or Selectmen to try complaints of breaches of bonds on part of the liquor agents, and to remove the same or prosecute their bonds.

Sec. 8. Any persons who shall manufacture or become a common seller of ardent spirits without being appointed as aforesaid, shall forfeit on first conviction \$100 and costs, or be imprisoned 60 days; on second conviction to pay \$300 and costs, or to be imprisoned four months; and third every subsequent conviction to pay \$200, and also be imprisoned four months.

Sec. 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in liquors to sit upon any jury in cases under this act; if information be made to the Court, the Court shall inquire of such Jurymen—no answer to be used against him—but if he answer falsely he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in the State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged from all further attendance as jurymen.

Sec. 10. Cases arising under the act to take precedence of all other business except the trial of criminals in actual confinement.

Sec. 11. Any three voters may institute a complaint that liquor is stored or intended for sale contrary to law! The same may then be forcibly seized and held until final action be had thereon. Dwelling houses not to be entered unless some act of sale within 30 days, is testified to. Owners of liquors to be summoned to appear, and unless he shows by positive proof that they are of foreign production—contained in the original packages, and in quantities not less than the U. S. Laws prescribe, they shall be destroyed. The owner shall also pay a fine of \$20 and costs, or stand 80 days imprisoned, if in the opinion of the Court such liquors were intended for sale. The original packages, custom house certificates and proofs of marks on casks, &c., not to be used as evidence that the liquors in the packages are those actually imported!

Sec. 12. Relates to manner of proceeding where the owner of liquors seized is unknown.

Sec. 13. The owner of the liquor seized may appeal. He must give a bond with two sureties for \$200, conditioned to prosecute his appeal and pay all fines and costs, which may be awarded against him. If final decision be against the appellant, and the amount of liquor over five gallons he shall be adjudged a common seller of liquors, and be subject to the penalties laid down in section 8 of this act, and the liquors to be destroyed. Chemists, mechanics, &c., to be allowed to keep a reasonable quantity of distilled liquors, for their business but not for sale.

Sec. 14. Certain officers if informed that liquors are kept or sold in any building or place, on any public occasion, of any kind, may search for them. If found, then to seize the liquors and arrest the keeper, and carry him before the proper officer.—The liquors are then

to be destroyed, and the offender sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on proof that such liquors were kept for sale!

Sec. 15. Before any appeal can be brought under section 14, a bond must be given with two sureties, in the sum of \$100, conditioned to prosecute appeal and pay all costs, fines and penalties. If appeal may be decided against him he shall pay in addition to the penalties, &c., of the lower court the sum of \$20! The public prosecutor is to conduct the trials and receive the costs taxable to the State, in addition to his salary. Neither the court or prosecuting officers have any power to remit or reduce the costs in any cases arising under this act!

Sec. 16. All payments or compensations and all sales, transfers, mortgages, &c., which either in whole or in part shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, the purchasers of such liquors may be a witness for either party.

Our sorrows are like thunder-clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow higher as they approach.

LAWYERS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1.

AN ACT.

To amend the laws prescribing the duties of County Recorders, and repealing a section therein recited.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Recorders of the several counties of this State, shall be entitled to the sum of ten cents, to be paid on the presentation and reception of every deed, mortgage, power of attorney, or other instrument of writing presented for record, in addition to the fees now prescribed by law, to be paid by the person or persons presenting the same, for the purpose of keeping up the general indexes.

Sec. 2. The second section of the act entitled “An act to amend the act entitled an act to authorize county recorders to transcribe records in certain cases, passed January 30th, 1835, and for other purposes in the words following, to wit: ‘it shall be the duty of said recorders hereafter to continue said indexes from this time onward, as the business of their respective offices may require, without compensation, further than the cost of the books used for that purpose,’ be and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. MEDILL.
President of the Senate.

Nov. 19, 1852.
Auditor's Office,
Lawrence County Dec. 16, 1852.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as certified by Wm. Trevitt, Secretary of State.

JAMES C. TERRY, Auditor.

No. 2.

AN ACT.

To authorize Courts of Common Pleas to appoint receivers in cases in attachment and to repeal section four of the act entitled “An act allowing and regulating writs of attachment,” passed January 27, 1824.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases in attachment now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, or which may hereafter be commenced, said court, or any Judge thereof in vacation, shall have power, on the application of the plaintiff, or any creditor who may have filed a declaration in any such case, and upon good cause shown, to appoint a receiver who shall take an oath faithfully to discharge his duty, and shall give bond to the State of Ohio, in such sum as said court or judge thereof may direct, and with such security as shall be approved by the clerk of said court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such receiver, and to pay over all moneys, and account for all property which shall come into his hands by virtue of such appointment, at such times and in such manner as said court may direct.

Sec. 2. Receivers appointed under the provisions of this act, shall take possession of all notes, due-bills, books of account, accounts, and all other evidences of debt that have been taken by the Sheriff or other officer, as the property of the defendant in such attachment, and shall proceed to settle and collect the same, and all credits due to the defendant; and for that purpose may commence and maintain suits in his own name as such receiver, and shall also have power to manage and control any real estate that may have been attached, and receive the rents and profits thereof, until such real estate shall be sold, by the order of the court. Such receiver shall also, when required, report his proceedings to the court, and shall hold all moneys collected by him, and property which may have come into his hands, subject to the order of the court.

Sec. 3. In all actions or suits in the name of any such receiver, the defendants shall have the rights of defence, by way of set off or otherwise, which they

would have had if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 4. That such receiver shall, upon his appointment, forthwith cause the several persons indebted to said defendant, to be notified of his appointment as receiver, in said proceeding in attachment; which notice shall be written or printed, and be served on said debtor or debtors, personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at their place of residence, and from the date of such service said debtors shall stand indebted to the plaintiff in attachment, to the amount of moneys and credits in their hands, or due from them to the said defendant in attachment, and shall account therefor to said receiver.

Sec. 5. That the property attached, shall remain in the hands of the Sheriff or other officer, unless otherwise ordered by the court and unless the garnishee, in whose possession it may be found, shall give bond to the officer, with two sufficient sureties, freeholders of the county, in double the appraised value thereof, conditioned that the same property, or its appraised value in money, shall be forthcoming to answer the judgment of the court; provided, that if it shall appear to the court that any part of said property shall have been lost or destroyed, by unavoidable accident, they shall remit the value thereof to the person so bound.

Sec. 6. That section four of the act entitled “An act allowing and regulating writs of attachment,” passed January seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. MEDILL.
President of the Senate.

Nov. 24, 1852.
Auditor's Office,
Lawrence County, Dec. 16, 1852.

I hereby certify that the foregoing law is a true copy of the original, as certified by William Trevitt, Secretary of State.

JAMES C. TERRY, Auditor.

No. 3.

AN ACT.

Making appropriation in part for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in part.

For the payment of the members of the General Assembly, their Clerks, Sergeants at arms, Doorkeepers and Messengers, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of printing as remains unpaid, and such as shall be ordered by either House of the General Assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For mileage of county Treasurers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For provisions, household expenses, clothing, servants, fuel, stationary labor, medicines, and contingent expenses for the Lunatic Asylum, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For provisions, household expenses, clothing, fuel, labor, servants, and contingent expenses of Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, one thousand dollars.

For clothing, provisions, labor servants, stationary, materials for work-shop and contingencies for the Asylum of the Blind one thousand dollars.

For the prosecution of work upon the New State House and to defray the necessary expenses of the profitable employment of convict labor thereon, as provided by law, the additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, seven thousand dollars of which shall be paid to the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary on the order of the Directors under the provisions of the resolution passed March third one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

For the transportation of convicts to the Penitentiary and costs of prosecution, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For salaries of Warden, Deputy Warden and Clerk of the Penitentiary two thousand dollars.

For engraving and furnishing seals and presses for the District Courts, furnished by the Secretary of State, agreeably to the act passed March nineteenth one thousand eight and fifty-two, entitled “an act to provide for furnishing new seals and seal presses for courts” the sum of one thousand and fifty five dollars.

To pay deficit in former appropriations for distributing laws and journals, one thousand and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For expenses of Presidential Election, to be paid according to law, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of special election, one thousand dollars.

To the Penitentiary fund for pay of officers, guards, physicians, and incidental expenses as provided by law, eight thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That no moneys by this act appropriated, shall be drawn from the Treasury by any distributing officer or agent until the same be necessary for the

purpose to which it is herein directed to be applied.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MEDILL.
President of the Senate.

November 24, 1852.

Secretary's Office.

COLUMBUS, November 27, 1852.
I certify, that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

WILLIAM TREVITT.
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

AN ACT.

Relating to the sale of Bonds of Railroad Companies, and to increase the number of Directors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Directors of any Railroad Company authorized to borrow money and to execute bonds or promissory notes therefor, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to sell, negotiate, mortgage or pledge such bonds or notes, as well as any notes, bonds, scrip or certificates for the payment of money or property which such company may have heretofore received or shall hereafter receive as donations or in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock or for other use of such company, at such times and in such places, either within or without the State, and at such rates and for such prices as in the opinion of said Directors will best advance the interest of such company; and if such notes or bonds are thus sold at a discount, such sale shall be as valid in every respect and such securities as binding for the respective amounts thereof, as if they were sold at their par value.

Sec. 2. No Director of any Railroad Company shall either directly or indirectly purchase any shares of the capital stock or any of the bonds, notes or other securities of any Railroad Company of which he may be a Director, for less than the par value thereof; and all such stocks, bonds, notes or other securities that may be purchased by any such Director for less than the par value thereof shall be null and void.

Sec. 3. That any Railroad Company heretofore incorporated, or which may be hereafter incorporated in this State, shall be and is hereby authorized by a vote of a majority of the Stock of such company, to increase the number of Directors provided for in the charter of such company to any number not greater than thirteen; and the increased number of directors thus created shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as may be provided for in the charter of such company.

JAMES C. JOHNSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. MEDILL.
President of the Senate.

Dec. 15, 1852.

Secretary's Office.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 27, 1852.
I hereby certify, that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

WILLIAM TREVITT.

Secretary of State.

Auditor's Office.

Ironton, Dec. 16, 1852.
I certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the Ohio State-mans now on file in this office.

JAMES C. TERRY, Auditor.

A young couple went to the Rev. Paul Davis to get married. Mr. D. is something of a wag, and by an innocent mistake, of course, began to read from the prayer-book as follows:

“Man that is born of woman is full of trouble and hath but a short time to live.” The astonished bridegroom exclaimed—“Sir, you mistake, we came to be married.” “Well,” replied Davis, “if you insist I shall marry you, but believe me my friends, you had much better be buried!”

“Massa says you must sustain pay de bill to-day,” said a negro to a New Orleans shopkeeper.

“Why, he isn't afraid I'm going to run away is he?” was the reply.

“Not e'actly dat; but look ahee,” said the darkey slyly and mysteriously, “he's gwoin to run away heseff, and dar' for wants to make a big raise!”

“When difficulties in a family or among friends subsist, it is best to starve them to death. Don't give them anything to feed on.”

It is somewhat singular that Washington drew his last breath, in the last hour, of the last day, of the last week, of the last month, of the last year, of the last century.

He expired on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

A coquette is a rose-bush, from which a young Beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

“Bobby, what is the highest latitude known?” “The highest latitude known, is that which Bill Jones allows to his feelings when waltzing with our Kate.” It is unnecessary to add, that Bobby was immediately marched off to bed.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—A school boy, about ten years of age, approaches the master with a bold front and self-confident air, and the following dialogue ensues:

Boy.—May I be dismissed, sir?

Mr. Birch, scowling—What reason have you for making the request, Thomas?

I want to take my woman out walking, sir.

New Building Material.

An invention has, it is stated, just been patented, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke and other substances, by which bricks, paving slabs, door and stair steps, tiles, pipes, blocks, railway sleepers, and other articles of general use by builders, &c., can be produced with a perfection, and at a cost which it is expected by the inventor will effect a complete revolution in the public trade. The material which it is proposed to offer the coke brick to the public is scarcely one-third of the cost of the clay brick, while in point of durability it is superior to the best articles supplied from the kilns. The manufacture, according to specification, is effected by means of cast-iron moulds, the interior of which are of the exact dimensions of the common brick; in this mould a certain quantity of duff, or waste coal, powdered coke, charcoal or cinder is placed, and being carbonized, the amalgamated material swells to the exact form required. When taken from the mould it undergoes a finishing process, in which varnish is applied to the end or side, having white wet a coat of powdered glass, with an admixture of a mineral coloring matter sifted over it. The brick is then verified, when a beautiful glaze of any required color is produced, and the article is ready for use. During the manufacturing process the fumes are passed through water.

The finishing process is only required for particular purposes, and in many instances the coke brick is available without it. The material is rendered fire proof by an application of the muriate of alumina, and is impervious to atmospheric influences by the nature of its formation. When articles of coke fabric are required of extraordinary density, a variation in the filling material, and also an extraordinary amount of compression, are necessary; and then there is hardly any limit to the degree of solidity which may be obtained. It is further stated that there is no description of article used in the erection or ornamentation of buildings but may be produced from the material; thus columns for interior use, cornices, capitals of plain and ornamental design, can be manufactured and supplied in a finished state.—London Paper.

A Glasgow merchant was lately accosted in his counting-house, by a man who needed charity. Money having been given, he said, “you haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trousers, have you?”

“No, my man, I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house.”

“Where do you live?” asked the importunate rascal, “I'll call in the morning for the old pair you've got on.”

“Mamma, mamma, here's a hair in the bread.”

“Hush! no it ain't; my child, it is a cornsilk.”

“I'd like that; who the mischief ever seen NITS on a corn-silk afore?”

“How do I look Pompey?” said a young dandy to his servant, as he finished dressing.

“Elegant, massa, you look bold as a lion.”

“Bold as a lion, Pompey? How do you know? You never saw a lion.”

“O, yes, massa, I seed one down to massa Jenks in his stable.”

“Down to Jenks, Pompey? Why, you great fool, Jenks hasn't any lion; that's his jacks.”

“Can't he help it massa, you look just like him.”